

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 45-57 (7-3). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 54-59 (12-41). LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 49-58 (9-33). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (7-31). CHICAGO: Rainier rough. ROYAL FAIR, Temp. 45-55 (12-31). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 32-35 (0-7). Yesterday's temp. 35-25 (2-14).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,707

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12-13, 1972

Established 1887

To U.S. Authorities

Irving Reportedly Admits He Never Met Hughes

By John Goldman and Robert L. Jackson

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Author Clifford Irving and his research assistant, Richard B. Siskind, have admitted to federal authorities that they never met billionaire Howard R. Hughes, the subject of their purported "autobiography."

Mr. Irving and Mr. Siskind have told federal officials that their 230,000-word manuscript was not produced under the circumstances they previously represented, sources close to the investigation said yesterday.

But the two men have reportedly refused to spell out details of how they created the manuscript, saying that they first want assurances that Mr. Irving's wife, Edith, will not be prosecuted by either U.S. or Swiss authorities. It was understood, however, that no promises were made by U.S. officials.

(In Zurich, Swiss officials made it clear tonight that they could not give assurances

that Mrs. Irving, who is Swiss, would be protected from legal action in return for cooperation with U.S. authorities, the Associated Press said. A spokesman for the Justice and Police Ministry in Bern said a formal extradition request for Mrs. Irving would probably be made Monday.)

These admissions were said to have occurred during a lengthy, closed-door session Wednesday with U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour and top staff members. Attorneys for Mr. Irving and Mr. Siskind were also present.

Immediately after the session, Mr. Seymour's chief investigators flew to Switzerland, apparently to examine tapes and other documents that authorities obtained at the Irving home on the Spanish island of Ibiza.

It was understood that U.S. officials are seeking to verify Mr. Irving's statements every step of the way, and to build a



Clifford Irving in New York.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Raids Heavy In S. Vietnam For a 3d Day

SAIGON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The United States stepped up the air war over South Vietnam today for the third consecutive day although the level of fighting lessened. The South Vietnamese reported their troops killed 40 Viet Cong in breaking the siege of an outpost in the Central Highlands.

The U.S. command reported two ambushes against American truck convoys, in which one GI was wounded.

Thailand-based B-52 bombers flew eight missions in South Vietnam in the 24 hours ended at noon today; the most since Feb. 9, and U.S. fighter-bombers carried out 100 strafing runs, which was two short of the 103 flown Aug. 15.



Archbishop Makarios

In Makarios-Grivas Rivalry Cyprus Crisis Seen Imminent After Ultimatum by Greece

NICOSSIA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Cyprus was on the verge of a crisis today following the delivery of an ultimatum by the Greek government to Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, sources said.

The sources said the ultimatum demanded the surrender of the Greek Cypriot leader's sovereign powers as head of state and his obedience to the dictates of Athens, in the interest of greater Greek national interests.

The sources said the ultimatum demanded two major specific concessions by the archbishop:

- The termination of a government of national unity, to include ministers approved by the Greek government.

Strike in Pakistan Protests Repressions in Bangladesh

KARACHI, Feb. 11 (Reuters)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto spoke today of his "awesome responsibility" in ruling Pakistan as the country went on a one-day strike.

Factory employees stayed away from work, and schools, shops and offices closed down in response to the call by four rightist parties to strike in protest against the killing of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh, Pakistan's former eastern province.

President Bhutto, speaking at a meeting with architects and town planners, said Pakistan had had nothing but trouble in the past quarter-century.

Now the words "separation" and "partition" had again acquired gruesome reality, he said.

Civil Unrest

Mr. Bhutto, who last night broadcast details of labor reforms he intends to make in the face of increasing industrial civil unrest, spoke of a continued need for martial law.

He said he did not like martial law and that the government was determined to withdraw it. But with so many problems, and so many influences working against them, it had to be retained for a time.

His job, the president added,

was a difficult one in present circumstances "and I will be relieved and happy when we have crossed the Rubicon and better men are ready to take up the reins of our country."

"But today, I have an awesome responsibility," he said.

Afterward, the president drove to the governor's house through almost deserted streets. A few children waved at his car.

Trucksloads of armed police patrolled sensitive areas and a strong police guard was posted at the textile mill where a man was stabbed to death yesterday in a clash between workers.

A large squad of the People's Guard—the paramilitary security force of Mr. Bhutto's People's party—protected the organization's headquarters, which was forcibly occupied two days ago by militant party workers.

City leaders appealed for peace, and prayers were said in mosques for the integrity of Pakistan and the safe repatriation of West Pakistanis from Bangladesh.

Ties With Bangladesh

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Bangladesh today received recognition from three European countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Bangladesh has now been recognized by 35 countries.

Britain Orders Industry to Go On 3-Day Week to Save Power

Millions Face Layoffs and Shutdowns

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 11 (NYT)—The British government today ordered industry to make drastic cuts in the use of electricity because of the national coal strike.

More than 20,000 factories were ordered to make the power cuts beginning Monday. They will not be allowed to use power on Sunday or on three other days in the week.

Larger manufacturers, such as automobile makers and steel plants, were not given a limit on days for production but were told to reduce power consumption by 50 percent. Directors of companies were meeting tonight to make emergency plans.

The decision, announced in the House of Commons, could force many industries to close down for the duration of the strike, now in its 33d day. Officials said openly that millions of workers could be laid off.

As part of the effort to conserve dwindling fuel supplies, blackouts extended throughout the country today, hitting hundreds of thousands of people in homes and offices. The power cuts lasted from a few minutes to several hours.

The government, acting under a state of emergency proclaimed Wednesday, also ordered a ban on the use of electricity for heating shops, offices, restaurants, public halls and other areas used for recreation or sport. And it urged the public to use lights only when essential.



CANDLE POWER—Girls purchase cake by candlelight yesterday in London during a blackout caused by power cut. Effects of the coal strike in Britain have become critical.

Light Exhibit Left Powerless

LONDON, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Visitors to the 1972 Light Show at Earl's Court Exhibition Hall today viewed some sophisticated examples of modern electric lighting—by candlelight.

The vast exhibition hall was plunged into darkness by one of the many power cuts ordered throughout Britain as a result of the national coal strike.

The show will be spared the embarrassment of further cuts because it closes tonight.

EEC Ratifies Trade Accord With U.S. and Publishes Text

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Common Market countries today ratified their trade agreement with the United States and finally published its text, the result of two months of arduous and delicate negotiations.

There is a distinct feeling of relief in European Economic Community circles that the effort has been successful. Officials here recall that William Eberle, President Nixon's trade representative, was so annoyed by leaks to the press about what conces-

Divided World

In other words the community sees commodity agreements as a way of maintaining guaranteed prices for raw materials. But the United States is opposed to such arrangements, because the administration does not want to have the world market divided up on a quota basis.

In their declaration the United States and EEC say they "undertake to initiate and actively support multilateral and comprehensive negotiations" in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, beginning in 1972. They say that the review of trade problems which will precede the negotiations "should cover all elements of trade, including measures which impede or distort agricultural raw-material as well as industrial trade." The declaration adds that the negotiations should involve as many countries as possible.

This meticulously phrased text is the end-product of many hours of the most intensive discussion between the two sides, during which nearly every word was

Bombings Continue in Ulster; Big March Set in Enniskillen

BELFAST, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Terrorists set off several bombs in Northern Ireland today and civil rights leaders predicted 10,000 supporters will defy the government ban on parades Sunday at Enniskillen, a town known for Catholic-Protestant rivalry.

Men brandishing guns planted bombs that ripped a furniture store and the Allied Irish Finance Company offices on the fringes of downtown Belfast, a British Army spokesman said. Their shouted warnings sent employees and customers fleeing before the blasts.

Another bomb that destroyed the fire station and wrecked a fire engine at Dungiven in County Londonderry also caused no casualties, the spokesman said.

Gunsmen also invaded a handkerchief factory in Belfast's Protestant Ballynacreevy district, placed a bomb and told workers they had 10 minutes to get clear, the army said. The blast—30 minutes later—wrecked part of the plant.

The army said mine detector squads today discovered more booby traps along the Irish Republic border near where two soldiers were killed by a mine yesterday. It said detonating cables for eight mines and five anti-personnel devices, uncovered around the County Armagh village of Althamachin, led across the border into the republic.

The army today identified Pte. Roy Champ, 23, and Sgt. Ian Harris, 26, as the victims yesterday when the mine ripped their armored patrol car at Cullyhanna. Each was married, the father



Barbara Cochran is given a boost by her brother, Bob, left, and Rick Chaffee, also a member of the U.S. men's team, after she won the women's special slalom.

Barbara Cochran Gives U.S. Skiing Gold

By two-hundredths of a second, Barbara Cochran, 21, of Richmond, Va., gave the United States its first gold medal in Alpine skiing in 20 years as she won the women's special slalom at Sapporo yesterday. Danielle Debernard finished second and Florence Stomer was third as they gave the French their first two medals in Alpine skiing in the 1972 Winter Olympics.

Marie-Thérèse Nédig, the 17-year-old Swiss girl who had won the downhill and giant slalom, fell yesterday. So did Ondrej Nepela of Czechoslovakia in the freestyle stage of the men's figure skating. But he had built up a sizable lead in the compulsory and picked himself up to pick up the gold.

In other Olympic happenings, a West German hockey player, who showed a positive reaction to a dope test, was suspended until September, while French sister Annie Fancee was found "not guilty" of broadcasting, and of having her picture in ads. However, she must bring a lawsuit against Radio Television Luxembourg to help prove her innocence. Details on Page 13.

Marijuana Held Relatively Safe to Health

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A new government report on marijuana today characterized the drug as relatively safe to physical health and suggested that it may have some medical uses.

The second annual report to Congress by the National Institute of Mental Health stressed, however, that more research is needed, especially on marijuana's effects on chromosomes of women of child-bearing age, possible damage to brain and kidneys and effect on the ability to drive a car.

In its study, the institute held that, contrary to popular myths, the drug does not appear to lead to crime, hard drug use, tolerance build-up, is relatively safe to physical health and does not cause chronic psychosis.

In addition, "With the currently expanded research effort into marijuana and related synthetics, there is a strong possibility that

cannabis derivatives, very possibly in chemically modified form, will once again achieve medical acceptance in the treatment of a variety of conditions," the report said.

NIMH researchers cited recent studies showing that the drug can be effective in working against depression, alcoholism, skin problems, sinus, ear inflammations and prevention of epileptic seizures.

Further they said that a recent study indicated that marijuana may be useful in the treatment of glaucoma, a hardening of the eyeball, often resulting in blindness.

The drug has been used since the 6th century for treatment of a variety of ailments and was commonly prescribed in the United States during the 19th century. It was only made illegal during the 1930s. However, the report did caution against indiscriminate use of marijuana.

The report said that those driving under the influence of marijuana are likely to be slower in

breaking and recovering from glare. Further, it said that mixing marijuana and alcohol slows mental performance more than when either is used alone.

In addition, the researchers sharply stated that women of child-bearing age should not smoke the drug until questions of chromosome damage are cleared up.

Although research has uncovered little evidence of chromosomal abnormalities, the report said, the active ingredient in marijuana can invade the bloodstream of animal fetuses and therefore women should avoid the use of marijuana and other drugs of unknown potential for producing birth defects.

The NIMH report made no recommendations either for or against the legalization of marijuana. However, a special presidential commission, doing its own study of the drug, is expected to make recommendations on marijuana when it issues its report next month.

Pompidou and Brandt Agree On 10-Nation Summit in Fall

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt agreed today that a 10-nation West European summit meeting should be held this fall, most likely in Paris during October.

Spokesmen for the two governments said that their delegations had agreed on the agenda for the summit, but could not reveal its contents until meetings with other Common Market members.

It was clear from speeches made by both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou during their two-day meeting that the "moment of truth" had come for the enlarged Common Market. The two men decided to move ahead on economic and monetary union and into closer political cooperation in preparation for the larger conferences that will be coming up, the European security conference, a new Kennedy Round of trade negotiations and new international monetary agreement.

Mr. Pompidou also indicated today that a main theme of this meeting was to strengthen Franco-German cooperation in preparation for British entry into the community. Some high-ranking Frenchmen have been concerned over the possibilities of a British-German tandem eventually ending the French domination of the community which De Gaulle so proudly established.

More than ever before, the two nations, though speaking in their own names, appeared to be speaking for the community. It was made clear, however, that Britain would be closely consulted on all matters discussed.

Emphasizing the community's new interest in political cooperation, Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt agreed today to the establishment of a "permanent political secretariat" to facilitate political cooperation among the 10 nations. Yesterday they had announced the formation of an economic guidance committee which will probably be the first step toward establishment of the institutionalized economic group that the Germans have long advocated to coordinate policy.

The government spokesman

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

New Rules, Laws Suggested

Tighter Government Secrecy Recommended in U.S. Study

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP). —The National Security Council is proposing tougher regulations to keep classified information out of the hands of unauthorized government officials, defense contractors and the public.

It suggests that President Nixon may want to go as far as seeking legislation similar to the British Official Secrets Act which would impose stiff criminal penalties on those who receive classified information, as well as on those who disclose it.

The recommendations are contained in the committee's draft revision of the executive order that has governed the security classification system since 1955.

The draft was submitted to the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission last month. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post yesterday.

After suggestions have come back from those agencies, a revised draft is expected to be sent to Mr. Nixon on his return from China.

The National Security Council draft is the result of a year's work by a special committee that was headed by William French, a former assistant attorney general and now a Supreme Court justice. He has not been replaced.

30-Year Rule Urged

The committee proposes to abolish special categories of highly sensitive material and introduce a "30-year rule," setting the time limit for declassification.

Chilean Funds In N.Y. Banks Are Blocked

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP). —A federal court has blocked the accounts of a Chilean government-owned copper company at the request of a U.S. copper company.

The U.S. firm, Braden Copper Co., claims the Chilean company owes Braden \$5,999,733 from an advance loan payment.

The Chilean company's accounts at seven New York banks were blocked under an order dated last Friday.

The Chilean government's Copper Corporation has taken over all Chile's copper industry, nationalized last July.

Subsidiary of Kennecott

Braden is a subsidiary of the Kennecott Copper Corp. It operated Chile's huge El Teniente mine in partnership with the government until the nationalization.

The firm sued the Chilean government last week for compensation of a loan. The government copper corporation said the loan was made in 1967.

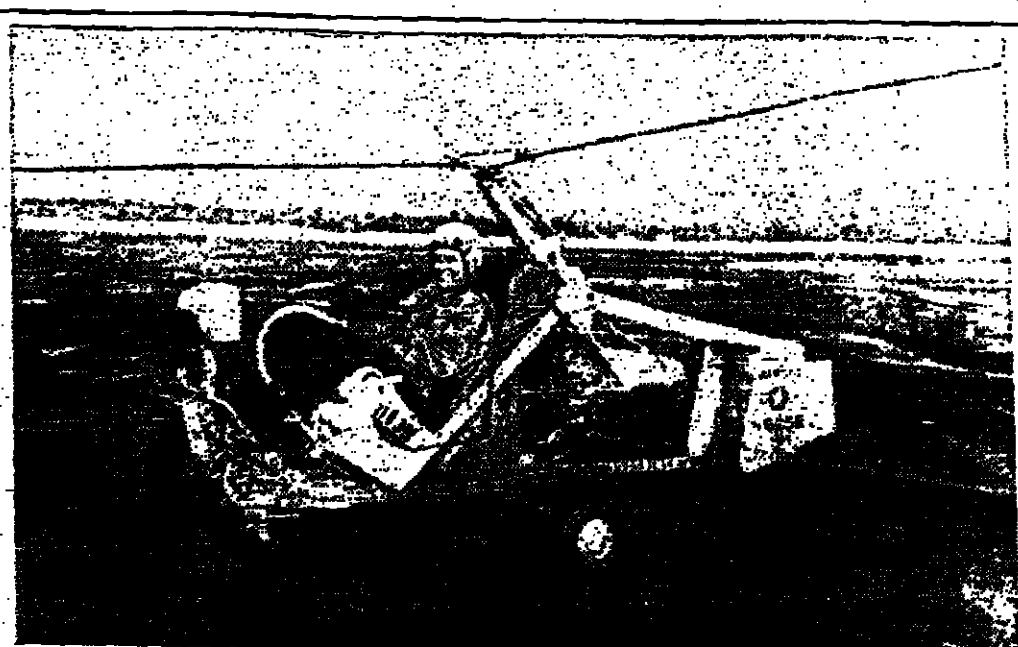
Chile said it was not bound to honor the loan because a constitutional amendment for nationalizing the copper industry preempted the firm from compensation.

The government claims Kennecott owes Chile \$310 million in "excess profits" from copper operations there.

Violation Charged

CONCEPCION, Chile, Feb. 11 (Reuters). —Chile's Copper Corporation said the action in New York was a clear violation of international law and added that Chile would take all necessary measures against such an "improper foreign intervention."

Meanwhile, Marxist President Salvador Allende, in a speech in Concepcion, referred to President Nixon's recent criticism of Chile's nationalization of the copper mines and added: "This is a very deep war against very powerful national and foreign interests. The answer must be to work more and to try harder."



SAVER—Kamen Aerospace Corp.'s Saver (Stowable Aircraft Vehicle Escape Rotor-seat), with chief test pilot F. Andrew Foster at the controls following flight of world's first jet-powered autogyro at Barnes Municipal Airport in Westfield, Mass., this week. Saver is intended to provide pilots of high performance aircraft, such as the F-14, F-4 and A-7, with the ability to fly away from crash sites. Carried by the plane, the autogyro thus improves chances of escape and rescue.

Irving Admits Not Meeting Hughes

(Continued from Page 1)

case that would stand independent of anything the author tells them.

The author has admitted his wife deposited \$500,000 in checks made out to Mr. Hughes in a Zurich bank and then removed the money to other financial institutions.

Meanwhile, the New York police department's handwriting expert testified today as a witness in the case before a New York County grand jury, then told reporters afterward that there had been "a tremendous amount of effort on someone's part to perpetrate this fraud."

Capt. Joseph McNally said he believed signatures purported to be by Mr. Hughes on correspondence to Mr. Irving and to McGraw-Hill had been forged. The county district attorney's investigation could result in more serious charges under state law than could be made under federal law.

Federal investigators, it was learned, now are proceeding on the theory that no one inside the Hughes empire provided any material to Mr. Irving.

Instead, it is believed that the 41-year-old author built his manuscript on material "from public and quasi-public sources, including other reporters' notes, books and magazine articles," one source said.

The reference to "reporters' notes" was taken to include material on Mr. Hughes which other authors may have written but not yet published.

Several biographies of Mr. Hughes have been published, and others are in the works. But Mr. Irving was the first author to claim to have an autobiography.

The precise nature of the tapes found in Mr. Irving's home this week remained a secret. One theory was that the recordings contained only his own voice, dictating portions of the manuscript.

Mr. Irving, however, previously said he had tape-recorded more than 100 hours of interviews with Mr. Hughes in hotel rooms and parked cars throughout the Western Hemisphere. But he said he was forced to return the tapes to the billionaire after the interviews were transcribed.

Apparent Discrepancies

In the last few days those who have viewed the manuscript and the transcript have noted some apparent discrepancies. One source said it appeared that certain questions Mr. Irving allegedly asked would not have elicited the lengthy answers attributed to Mr. Hughes.

Some portions of the manuscript appeared to differ in style, tone and outlook on life from other portions of the work. These differences seemed apparent to a profound romanticism not unlike that of Mr. Irving's. The

portions differing in tone and outlook appear to be about 25 percent of the work, the sources said.

The sudden trip to Switzerland by the author, chief of the editorial division of the U.S. attorney's office here, and assistant U.S. attorney John J. Tighe Jr., caused postponement until next week of sessions of the federal grand jury looking into the purported autobiography.

Both men left Zurich today, Mr. Tighe to return to New York and Mr. Tighe to continue to Madrid and a meeting with Spanish authorities.

Four days ahead of her scheduled appearance before the grand jury, Nina Van Pallandt, a Danish folk singer who was in Mexico with Mr. Irving, arrived here. She was accompanied by her manager, John Marshall, and his wife, Elizabeth.

The attractive blonde singer has disputed claims by Mr. Irving that he met with Mr. Hughes during the Mexican trip last February. Mrs. Van Pallandt said she and Mr. Irving were only apart

about 90 minutes at the most—which was insufficient time for long conferences with the billionaire, as the author claimed in a court affidavit.

U.S., Spain Aides Meet

MADRID, Feb. 11 (UPI). —U.S. federal officials met tonight with Spanish authorities here.

Sources close to the investigation said Mr. Tighe and postal inspector Augusto L. Vazquez went to see Spanish police officials to discuss the case in general. They might also listen to tapes and look at documents seized by Spanish police in the home of Mr. Irving, the sources said.

Woman Subpoenaed

MIAMI, Feb. 11 (AP). —The second mystery woman in the Hughes "autobiography" case, a blonde, said today, "I don't know who she is."

Agents went to the Miami apartment of Ann Baxter, 29, yesterday and delivered the subpoena.

She was expected to be questioned about her reported trip to St. Croix in the Virgin Islands and about any meetings between the author and Mr. Hughes.

Los Angeles, Feb. 11.—The deposit, chief of Howard Hughes' Nevada empire filed suit for libel and slander here yesterday, seeking \$17.5-million damages because of an extraordinary telephone press conference given by a man identifying himself as Mr. Hughes, the eccentric "invisible" millionaire.

Robert A. Mahen filed the suit against Hughes Tool Co. and the public relations agency. The tool company is wholly owned by Howard Hughes, who has not been seen in public for about 15 years.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court, contained remarks by the "disembodied voice" who called himself Mr. Hughes, giving reasons for the discharge of Mr. Mahen 14 months ago from his \$500,000-a-year post.

Such remarks were quoted in the lawsuit as including, "because he's a no-good, dishonest son of a bitch, and he stole me blind."

Mr. Mahen's suit quoted articles from many newspapers across the United States in which part or all of the offending remarks were printed.

The suit said the remarks were made by the man identifying himself as Mr. Hughes with the knowledge they were false or with "reckless disregard of whether they were true or false."

The voice also disavowed the Clifford Irving "autobiography" of Mr. Hughes.

The denial of any connection with the book was the main reason for the Hughes telephone hookup with the seven newsmen who were convened here for the interview.

2-Week Charter Cruises

Conferences, seminars, school courses and other meetings are assured of success when they are held on board the "Volga" and "Dnepr" as the ships provide ample possibilities for relaxation as well as for business functions. In 1972 the Soviet Danube Shipping Co. is able to charter the MS "Volga" and MS "Dnepr", 4 times in spring and 5 times in autumn.

Information concerning charter trips are available directly from the Soviet Danube Shipping Co., Agency in Austria, A-1020 Vienna, Handelsplatz 255, Tel.: 24 55 43, Tx.: 07-4838.

4 Day Excursion Trips

Vienna—Budapest—Vienna

Departures: 7, 15, 25, August 3, 12, September

Would Debate Its Publisher

Muskie Says N.H. Newspaper Portrays Him 'As a Monster'

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 11 (WP). —Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, has bypassed his field of competitors in the New Hampshire primary to pick as his new opponent the publisher of the state's largest newspaper, the Manchester Union-Leader.

Still following the front-runner's usual tactics of ducking all debate challenges from his rivals on the Democratic ballot, Sen. Muskie charged that publisher William Loeb "is trying to portray me as some kind of a monster." He told the controversial owner of the state's only morning paper he would debate him any time on any topic.

Mr. Loeb replied that the senator—sometimes labeled by him as a "Moscow Muskie"—could better show his courage by debating his rivals on the ballot. Those challenges charge Sen. Muskie is running away from them into a phony fight.

Nonetheless, the exchange brought the first spark of life to what has been a bland campaign headed toward an apparent Muskie victory in the March 7 voting.

Mr. Loeb's highly personal, signed front-page editorials have long been a potent force in New Hampshire politics. There have been many previous counterattacks against Mr. Loeb from moderate and liberal politicians of both parties who have felt the sting of his prose. But few have been as biting as Sen. Muskie's Wednesday before 120 somewhat startled campaign workers here.

The Maine senator said that for 18 years, since he was elected governor of the neighboring state, the Union-Leader had "ignored me, but now in the midst of this campaign, it has discovered that I am a monster, and it is undertaking to drive that home to the people of Manchester."

The city itself casts about a quarter of the Democratic primary vote, and the paper's reach extends throughout the state. Before Sen. Muskie's speech, his aides distributed reprints of a Feb. 7 Loeb editorial headlined "Edmund S. Muskie Is a Phony."

Mr. Loeb is backing Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty in the Democratic primary, but his paper has also given good publicity to another of Sen. Muskie's Democratic challengers, Sen. Vance Hartke, of Indiana. Only Sen. Muskie's major rival, Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., appears to rank lower on Mr. Loeb's list than Sen. Muskie.

Meanwhile, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., made his sharpest statement yet in a week of attacks on the Nixon administration's handling of unemployment and economic issues.

In a speech prepared for a labor luncheon today, the former Democratic standard-bearer charged the administration with "failure to lead, with lack of vision and purpose, with failure to curb inflation, with failure to stimulate production and with tragic failure to put Americans back to work."

Elsewhere, in politics: ● Former Senator Eugene McCarthy ended a two-day trip through Wisconsin, receiving warm receptions at two universities. It appeared that some of the enthusiasm of college youth for Mr. McCarthy was beginning to return.

● House GOP leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, said the economy will be the top campaign issue this year and that the economy will be moving strongly upward by the end of 1972.

● Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R. Ohio, Mr. Nixon's conservative challenger for re-election, charged there is "a serious breach between the President's words and his actions" on the Soviet offensive nuclear-weapon buildup.

● Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., 75, facing strong opposition this fall from Democratic Rep. David Pryor, and Little Rock attorney Earl Bassett, announced for a sixth Senate term today and said it probably will be his last.

Lifeguard Saves Ninth Life—His

PERTH, Feb. 11 (Reuters).

—Beach Inspector Terry Colby rescued eight people from drowning in high seas here today, rode his bicycle to the local council offices—and handed in his notice.

Mr. Colby, 25, said he was resigning because the council persistently refused to employ an assistant for him.

After today's eight rescues, Mr. Colby said: "I've had it. I am getting out before someone else drowns."

Candidates for Presidency Can Get Foreign-Policy Data

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 11 (WP). —Responding to opposition Democratic party criticism, the Nixon administration said today that any serious presidential candidate will be given a secret foreign-policy briefing if he requests it.

After administration spokesmen attacked Democrats for criticizing President Nixon's new Vietnam peace proposals, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D. Minn., and Democratic party national chairman Lawrence O'Brien complained that opposition leaders are not being kept informed of events behind the scenes.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Roush responded that "any member of the House (of Representatives) or Senate may receive briefings on request."

After being reminded that there are presidential candidates who are not members of Congress such as Mayor John Lindsay of New York and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, Mr. Roush said he was confident that if "any figure in public life" telephones the National Security Council "that call would be welcomed."

The State Department or the Security Council staff will brief any candidate, Mr. Roush said. Nevertheless, he said, no formal arrangement for keeping presidential candidates informed will be made until after the two major-party nominating conventions this summer.

Mr. Warren recalled that for

mal briefing of previous presidential candidates took place only after the major-party nominations were made.

Henry Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, has met with a great many persons of divergent views, and he and his staff are available to do so in the future, Mr. Warren emphasized.

Mr. Warren made his comments shortly before Mr. Nixon, who flew here late last night, went by helicopter to Grand Cay Island, in the Bahamas, with Secretary of the Treasury John Connally and G. (Babe) Rebuck. Mr. Nixon's Key Biscayne friend and neighbor.

Cartoonist Capp Is Fined \$500 on Morals Charge

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 11 (AP). —Cartoonist Al Capp was fined \$500 plus costs today on one of three morals charges resulting from accusations made by a university coed last spring.

Two other charges against the creator of the "Li'l Abner" comic strip were dropped.

Circuit Judge Merrill Farr rejected a motion by the district attorney that Mr. Capp agree to undergo psychiatric treatment.

"You are a public figure," Judge Farr told Mr. Capp. "I don't think you'll ever seriously be tempted to do something like this again."

Mr. Capp pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted adultery shortly after his arraignment. He also had been charged with sodomy and indecent exposure.

Mr. Capp was arrested last April after a lecture at the University of Wisconsin.

New U.S. Envoy Arrives in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (UPI). —Joseph N. Greene Jr., arrived in Cairo tonight to take up his duties as the top U.S. diplomat in the Egyptian capital, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Officially, Mr. Greene will head the U.S. Interests Section in the Spanish Embassy, which looks after American interests in Egypt in the absence of diplomatic relations. Cairo broke off relations with Washington in 1957 as a result of the Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Greene replaces Donald C. Bergus, who previously headed the section.

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The Winter Olympics

True, it's not the Summer Olympics. Because winter sports are pursued only in cold countries and at some expense, there are fewer competitors and the host Japanese aside—virtually all of them are white. The Summer Games' spirit of universality, the exciting possibility that somebody from some little country you never heard of might win, are missing. That so many of the winter events are run as contests against the clock or against form, not directly and simultaneously against other contestants, puts a certain distance between viewer and event. By the luck of times zones and the magic of the satellite, of course, many events were transmitted live in American prime TV time.

For all the differences, however, these Winter Olympics at Sapporo have indeed had the special splendor one has a right to expect from the world's premier athletic competition. We realize the Games are supposed to be regarded as contests of individuals. (Then why are winners hailed with their national anthems and flags?) With unabashed delight, however, we confess to repeated surges of pride at the achievement of our young Americans. This is not to put down Ard Schenk, the Dutch skating machine who took three golds, or Marie-Thérèse Nadig, the pert Swiss who won the downhill and giant slalom, or the three Japanese who swept the 70-meter ski jump. But there was Janet Lynn, falling, getting up and whirling on so magnificently that she received 5.9s in the freestyle for a bronze in figure skating. Anne Henning broke the Olympic

record in the 500-meter speed skating despite being fouled and on her second and winning try, broke it by even more. Mike Curran stopped 51 of 52 shots in the marvelous American hockey victory over Czechoslovakia, and with no less spectacular a performance carried his team over Finland, too. Dianne Holm, like Miss Henning, a Northbrook, Ill., girl, won the gold in the 1,500-meter skating race. [Yesterday, Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., won the special slalom, the first American skier to win a gold medal since 1952.]

Fortunately, Avery Brundage, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, was prevented from having his way and entirely destroying the Games. Mr. Brundage is a rich man who holds, in essence, that except for subsidized athletes from Communist states, only independently wealthy athletes—he calls them "amateurs"—should take part in the Olympics. He would ban anyone who needs or chooses to earn money from sport in order to train and compete. Applying this standard, Mr. Brundage did manage to ban the Austrian Karl Schranz "because he was the most blatant and verbose skier." But the standard is a sham. The Games should be "open": Any athlete, regardless of the source of his income or the politics of his country, should be eligible. The first order of post-Olympic business should be to retire Mr. Brundage, who is 84, and to assure that future Olympics are contests between the best athletes in the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Default or Decency?

Congress has been put on notice that the United States will have to withdraw from the International Labor Organization unless the legislators call off the clumsy game of political blackmail they have been conducting through their two-year refusal to pay the dues this country owes.

The warning comes from President Nixon, who rightly observes that it is "not consistent with our national dignity to attempt to maintain influence and membership in the ILO if we are not prepared to pay our dues." In a real sense, that warning ought to be addressed to a single congressman—Rep. John J. Rooney, Democrat of Brooklyn—whose willfulness has enabled him to bulldoze both houses into cutting off contributions everyone acknowledges the United States is contractually obliged to make.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, who originally steamed up Mr. Rooney to this abuse of his authority as chairman of

the House appropriations subcommittee on State Department funds, has long since made it plain that he favors paying the \$20 million in back and current dues.

The whole conflict grew out of Mr. Meany's belief a long time ago that the ILO was being turned into a sounding board for Soviet propaganda. Whatever warrant existed for that belief has since been abated by internal reforms and the increased attention the world labor body has been giving to problem-solving as against ideological wrangling.

Now that the President has stressed the imminence of a forced American pullout from the organization that won the Nobel Peace Prize two years ago, it is time for the congressional leaders of both parties to endorse his call for full payment this year. The role of defaulter on commitments under international law and the rules of the United Nations ill befits this country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Charlie's Happy Return

If a nation could collectively blush, the United States had good reason to do so when its officialdom ruled two decades ago that Charles Chaplin could not come back to these shores until he offered proof of his "moral worth." Happily, the guardians of this country's virtue appear to have matured sufficiently not to fear for America's political and moral safety when, on April 4, the creator of the beloved, pathetic and funny tramp returns from his exile.

Only drab and limited minds could ever have sought to banish Charlie Chaplin, the

genius whose films have helped millions understand the human race by allowing them to laugh and cry over the human condition. A new generation, perhaps tiring of the violence and pretensions of the mod screen, is currently rediscovering the sensitive artistry of the little man in baggy trousers and battered bowler.

The honors that await "Charlie" here and in Hollywood may add little to the already firmly established popular if long-delayed victory of art and humor over bureaucratic rigidity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Americans in Greece

The tentative agreement just reached between the United States and Greece, which will permit part of the Sixth Fleet to have its home port in Piraeus, is bound to revive an old controversy in the United States. In the eyes of the liberals, this new encouragement to the "regime of the colonels" can only delay a little more the restoration of democracy in Greece. But there is no doubt that strategic considerations have been the determining factors.

At a time when the Soviet Navy is reportedly about to get aircraft carriers that would give more substance to a menace often referred to, the Americans wanted to get another base for operations—outside of NATO installations—in the country best disposed to welcome them. This foreshadows a new escalation in the naval confrontation between the two superpowers in the Mediterranean. But this is also a setback for the appealing idea of a peaceful lake whose

defense would be the responsibility of the bordering countries only.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

'Cohesion of the West'

It is apparent that Mr. Nixon expects considerable dividends in prestige from the publicity operation which his historic visit to China constitutes. It is even clearer on reading his State of the World message that it is from Moscow that he intends to bring back "successes" that will make him an undefeatable candidate to re-election.

All other world problems referred to in the message can therefore wrongly appear secondary. To be remembered from the chapter devoted to Europe is, however, the stirring appeal for "cohesion of the West," presented as the indispensable condition for "detente with the East," a cohesion which he expects will show itself fully in the negotiation of "a genuine comprehensive reform of the international monetary system," which he formally pledges to open as early as this year.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1897

PARIS.—M. Albert Batillon states that it is every probability of the will made by Edmond de Goncourt being annulled, because of a mistake in the date. The date is that of November 18, 1894, but the will contains a legacy for Mlle. Edmée Daudet, the daughter of M. Alphonse Daudet, who was not born until June 29, 1896. However the executors are of the opinion that even if the will is annulled the wishes contained in it will be carried out.

Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1922

NEW YORK.—The Soviets are using the famine in Russia to disseminate Bolshevik propaganda according to a statement of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, published today. Mr. Hoover says that many of the appeals for money now being made in the United States in the name of humanity are disguised pangs of the Communist regime. He cites the activities of a pro-Bolshevik organization in Chicago as an example.



The Dilemma of Spiro Agnew

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The idea is beginning to get around that the vice-presidency of the United States is too important a job to be left to the personal decision of the man who is nominated for the presidency. In the indifferent Throbbledom days, the vice-presidency was regarded as a treadmill to oblivion, and ambitious men ran away from it. Now they're actually running for it.

Thus, Endicott Peabody, former governor of Massachusetts, has entered his name in the New Hampshire presidential primary election as an open candidate for the Democratic nomination of vice-president, and supporters of Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts are trying to put him into the New Hampshire primary race for the Republican vice-presidential nomination against Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

It is an interesting trend, which probably won't get anywhere, but it's worth a little thought. After all the founding fathers thought the vice-presidency should go to the person who, next to the president, was best qualified to be the chief magistrate of the nation—"the president in waiting," as he was then called—and on this principle, the first four vice-presidents were outstanding men—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr and George Clinton.

A Stepping-Stone

Also, three of the last five presidents—Nixon, Johnson and Truman—have reached the White House after serving as vice-president, two of them through the death of the president, Johnson and Truman. In fact, of the 37 presidents in the 163 years of the Republic 13 of them, or almost one third, were former vice-presidents, and in the 71 years of this century, men who had served as vice-presidents have presided over the White House for 26 years.

Accordingly, it is not quite good enough, indeed it sounds almost frivolous, for President Nixon to deal with the problem by indicating that he will be for the re-nomination of Agnew because it is not good politics to break up a "winning combination."

Nixon, if he wins in November, will be 60 by the time he is inaugurated for a second term in January, and 64 by the end

of his presidential service. He is seeking re-election on the ground that he is an expert on the conduct of foreign affairs, and that he has calmed the violence in the universities and the black inner-cities, and this raises some interesting questions about his running mate.

In fairness to Agnew, it has to be said that he is about the most honest and candid member of the Nixon administration. What he says in public he says in private, and even if you don't like what he says, which I don't most of the time, at least you know where he stands, and this has to be a plus. He has the courage of Nixon's convictions, and he has stuck to them while Nixon was going in the opposite direction.

So, if honesty, clarity, and loyalty to the President and to the conservative tradition of the Republican party are the tests for re-nomination, Agnew's claims on the Republican convention delegates at San Diego are impeccable.

He has done precisely what the President wanted him to do as vice-president. He has been the

symbol of the Republican conservatism which Nixon has abandoned. He has been the point of the Republican spear—attacking the President's liberal Democratic critics in the Congress while Nixon was trying to pick up their votes, pounding the TV commentators and newspaper columnists in public and even condemning them quietly and amiably on the side, while Nixon avoided them.

But the cost of all this is very great. In the process of carrying out the President's assignment, he has become a symbol of disunity, not only to the young and the blacks, but even in middle America, which he is supposed to represent, but still divides.

National Question

The National Question, after all, is more important than the Party Question. The founding fathers were undoubtedly right: The vice-president, particularly in the hydrogen age, should be the person, next to the president, best qualified to lead and unify the nation—the president in waiting.

And the tragedy of Agnew is

that it is hard for him to be a national leader and a unifier precisely because he was given the job by Nixon of being a party leader, a fund and hell raiser—and he did it so well that it is hard to imagine him as a "president in waiting"—who could after all his demolition offensive against the Democratic majority in Congress unify and pacify or even govern the country if he should have to take over the White House.

Maybe, therefore, there is something to the idea of people like Endicott Peabody and Ed Brooke of Massachusetts, who are now arguing that the members of the party nominating conventions in Miami Beach and San Diego should pick the vice-president, rather than Nixon personally or the Democratic presidential nominee. They can make an objective judgment on the vice-presidential question. It is hard for Nixon to do so, especially since Agnew has carried out his assignment and has done a brilliant party job, which makes it almost impossible for him to be the unifying and acceptable "president in waiting."

Gideon: An Epitaph

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—A 61-year-old gambler, drifter and ex-convict died on Jan. 18 in the Broward Medical Center, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. His name was Clarence Earl Gideon.

In the hospital Gideon must have seemed the most obscure of patients: A gaunt figure, cast aside by life, without money or influence. On the admission form he had given his mother's name. He telephoned her, and she brought the body home for burial in Hannibal, Mo.

Understandably, it was a death that went almost without notice. But Clarence Earl Gideon was not really so obscure or unimportant. For in his life he had, in a manner of speaking, changed the Constitution of the United States.

On Aug. 4, 1961, he was tried in the Circuit Court of Bay County, Fla., on a charge of

theft. He asked the judge to appoint a lawyer for him because he could not afford one himself. The judge said he was sorry, but he could not do that, Florida provided free counsel only when defendants were charged with capital crimes.

Wrong at Time

Gideon said: "The United States Supreme Court says I am entitled to be represented by counsel."

That was quite wrong at the time. In 1961, in the case of *Betts v. Brady*, the court had said that the Constitution required the states to provide free lawyers for defendants only in capital cases or in circumstances of special need. And so the Florida courts rejected Gideon's plea. He was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.

But Gideon, though frail, with the look of defeat about him, had somewhere inside an undiluted bit of the human spirit—a belief, a determination. From the state prison he wrote to the Supreme Court, in pencil, asking it to hear his case.

The court said yes, and the Gideon case went down in legal history. The justice appointed a leading Washington lawyer, Abe Fortas, to argue on Gideon's behalf. On March 18, 1963, they unanimously overruled *Betts v. Brady*, and held that every poor defendant charged with serious crime had an absolute right to free counsel.

That entitled Gideon himself to a new trial, with a lawyer. This time the jury acquitted him. And not only did he go free: Thousands of prisoners in Florida and elsewhere were released because they had been tried without a lawyer—unconstitutionally, as the Supreme Court now said.

Of course Gideon was riding a tide of history. In 1942 it had seemed to a majority of the Supreme Court that the "due process of law" assured by the Constitution did not necessarily mean a lawyer in every serious state criminal case. By 1963 the idea of free counsel for poor defendants was very widely accepted. In that short time it had become a fundamental moral assumption of most Americans about their society, and so it was part of "due process of law."

In one sense, then, Gideon's case illustrated the miracle of the American Constitution: A written document whose unchanging words allow, indeed invite, change. It has been a necessary miracle: If judges had not been free to adapt 18th-century language to changing conditions, the Constitution and probably the whole American structure of government would long since have been defeated by their own inflexibility. But the case cannot be under-

stood properly without appreciation of its human element. It involved a human being, an extraordinary one, and he made a difference.

"I have no illusions about law and courts or the people who are involved in them," Clarence Gideon wrote to Abe Fortas while waiting for the Supreme Court to decide his case. "I believe that each one finds an improvement in law, each year brings something new for the benefit of mankind. Maybe this will be one of those small steps forward."

The immediate impetus for that step forward came from Clarence Gideon. His case shows that, in the United States, the least influential of men can persuade those in charge to re-examine the premises of justice in society. That is no small thing when so many people feel defeated by the political system.

Feel Helpless

In a huge country with overwhelming problems it is easy for the individual to feel helpless in the mass, to doubt that the system can respond to his needs. But the courts still do listen to the individual: That is what Gideon showed us.

After his victory in the Supreme Court he stayed clear of the law, except once when he picked a lodging house at the Kentucky Derby and ended up arrested for vagrancy. Gideon told the judge about his case, and the judge offered to jail him long enough so he could appeal for the right to counsel in petty trials—an extension of his victory. But Gideon said he would just as soon plead guilty, be released and go along if it was all the same to the judge. It was.

Gideon often spoke apologetically of his lack of education. He had run away from school and home at 14, and become a wanderer. His mother said, "He could have been most anything if he'd gone to school as he ought to, and behaved himself." But he was something. That is why he will not be forgotten.

A Deadline For Pullout From Ulster

By Conor Cruise O'Brien

DUBLIN.—If the British troops were pulled out of Northern Ireland this month, civil war between Protestants and Catholics would follow, and the forces of the Irish Republic would be drawn into that war. The death toll in such a war would be far greater than anything yet seen in Northern Ireland, and the heaviest price would have to be paid by the Catholics of the Belfast area.

The troops can neither "win" nor remain indefinitely. Up to the shootings in Derry, on Jan. 30, I thought that—granted the danger of civil war—the troops would have to stay while a political solution was being worked out. But, after Derry, the presence of the troops—unless a time limit can be set—has become itself a major barrier to a political solution. It is universally believed among Irish Catholics, north and south, that British paratroops deliberately murdered 13 young men in Derry, all Catholics.

From August, 1969, up to the early summer of 1970, Northern Catholics generally—and to their surprise—saw the British troops as their protectors against the wrath of Stormont's Protestant state. From the summer of 1970 to that of 1971, the emergence of the Provisional IRA, together with the British Tory government's emphasis on military repression—guided by Stormont—produced a steady deterioration in relations between the army and the Catholics of Northern Ireland.

July Incident

Still, even in this period, the idea of the army as an impartial force, "holding the reins," had not yet lost all credibility. It began to do so, as far as the Catholics were concerned, after the shooting by British troops of two men, believed to be unarmed, in Derry in July, 1971: after the shooting by a British soldier in Belfast of an entirely innocent van driver, Harry Thornton, and the beating up by British troops of his equally innocent companion, and especially after the introduction of internment without trial, on Aug. 9, 1971, and its application to Catholics only.

British troops were being shot at and bombed, and sometimes killed by the IRA during this period, and it may well be that troops of any nationality would have used at least an equally heavy hand on the population that harbored their enemies.

As a result of Derry the population of the Republic has drawn much closer in feeling to the minority in Northern Ireland than was the case before. The present state of feeling in the Republic is indeed such that any further sharp deterioration in the north could mean that the theater of conflict would become the whole island.

The British government still speaks hopefully of talks and of "a guaranteed role for the minority." But the fact is that, as long as internment continues, and as long as the troops continue to be deployed, there can be no meaningful talks, and the only role for the minority will be various forms of resistance, sometimes passive, sometimes violent.

I believe that continuance of present British policy can only mean the protraction, and perhaps widening, of the forms of suffering which the north has at present to endure, and without any political conclusion. Folia above that a majority of the Irish public want their troops withdrawn from Northern Ireland. That majority is likely to grow, as the nature of the quagmire becomes more apparent.

The Best Thing

In these conditions it seems highly probable that a British government some time will decide abruptly that a military solution and a political solution both being unattainable, the best thing is to withdraw. Palestine-style, and "let the natives fight it out." In that way we should have the horrors of, first, a prolonged guerrilla war against the British Army, followed by the worse horrors of a Protestant-Catholic civil war.

Seeing how far things have gone, I believe that the wisest course now would be to plan an overall withdrawal, and to fix a date for it well in advance. In this way Mr. Lynch and Mr. Faulkner would have the strongest possible incentives to engage for the first time in genuine negotiation. The incentive would be their knowledge of the mutual destruction—the common ruin of all Ireland—which would ensue if their negotiations failed.

Conor Cruise O'Brien is an author and a Labor Member of Parliament in Ireland. He wrote this article for The New York Times special features service.

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ART MARKET

An 'Undiscovered' Master

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Few artists gain publicity. But Vassily Khmeluk does. Were it not for a collector's decision to part with 37 of Khmeluk's works, at an auction to be conducted by Claude Robert at Hôtel Drouot Tuesday, the artist would probably continue to wallow in anonymity.

Information about him is scanty—as witness the catalogues of exhibitions in important galleries (Durand-Ruel, New York, in the late '40s; Schöningh in Munich, 1958; Durand-Ruel in Paris in 1960). Gallery spokesmen are extremely vague. Phone him at his home—for an example of the finest Slav variety of British reticence.

Neighbors

Khmeluk was born in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. Like all Ukrainians, he is enraged if he is called "Russian." He took a degree in literature at Charles IV University in Prague and drifted to Paris in 1928. Painting had been his hobby for years.

When he settled down in Montparnasse—his neighbors included Krametsky, Soutine, Kline and Kline—he took to art in earnest. Rouault made a deep impression on him but never really influenced his style, which is characterized by strong colors and outlines with a violent emotion reminiscent of German expressionism.

Khmeluk's first contact with the art trade was through Ambroise Vollard, the great dealer who discovered Bonnard, Vuillard and other noted post-impressionists. Vollard was struck by the high quality of one of Khmeluk's portraits. He bought a number of them, along with some still lifes—Khmeluk will not specify how many. Collectors of avant-garde art, a mere handful, quickly followed Vollard's suit.

Among them was Ernst Jucker, a Swiss bank manager whose collection of 37 will be sold Tuesday.

How the artist lived during the pre-war days is not very clear. But his life was far from easy. He could not always pay for a room and sometimes slept in a funeral home at Père Lachaise cemetery.

Largely because of collector interest, exhibitions were held. Ernst Jucker sponsored one at

the Institut Tessin on the Rue de Rivoli, during World War II. But expressionism was not popular—neither was, for that matter, Slavic art, Russian or Ukrainian.

By 1960, Khmeluk was a typical case of a powerful painter, recognized by galleries and connoisseurs, whose paintings barely fetched \$300 when they came up for auction. For the next eight years, prices remained stable.

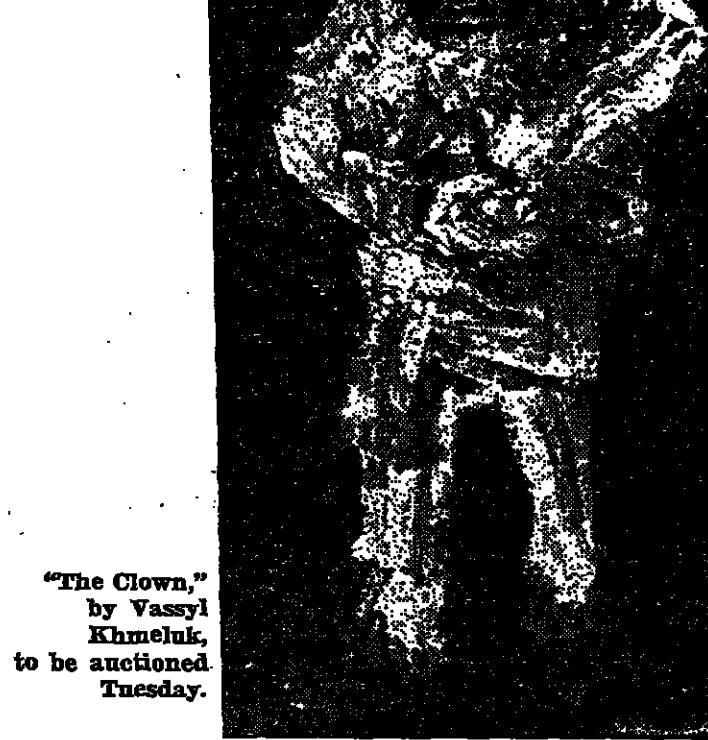
For example, in October, 1961, "Les Iris," a still life in oil (24.5 by 19 centimeters, dated 1954), sold for 1,100 Swiss francs at the Hôtel Beauvillier, Lausanne. Two years later, at Parke Bernet, "Lilas Blancs" (67 by 39 centimeters, dated 1951), made \$180. In 1968, Khmeluk paintings were still in the same price range—which meant that his work was actually worth less than it had been in the 1950s.

Then, things began to change, although not through the artist's own doing. He was retreating deeper into seclusion. The wave that carried work by the German and Scandinavian expressionists (among them, Emil Nolde and Edward Munch) to higher price levels, swept others along with it.

Trend

In June, 1969, a still life (16 by 38 centimeters) was sold for 2,210 francs at Palais Galliera in a mixed sale of modern masters conducted by Claude Robert. Less than a year later, in April 1970, Mr. Robert sold a portrait of a child for 3,850 francs. In December of 1970, a still life sold for the same price—about \$700—

at the Galerie Motte in Geneva. Auctioneer Robert thinks the paintings in Tuesday's sale will make from \$200 to \$400. This is, admittedly, a lot for works by a little-known painter. But, on the other hand, such prices are ludicrously low when one takes into account that Khmeluk is the last unrecognized master among the Slav expressionists who worked in Paris. The others, whose paintings sell for very high prices, include Chagall, Soutine, Kline and Krametsky. Kline and Krametsky, Mr. Robert points out,



"The Clown," by Vassily Khmeluk, to be auctioned Tuesday.

are very recent commercial discoveries. Prices for their works have quadrupled since 1968 when they stood at the level where Khmeluk paintings now stand.

In next week's auction, there is a portrait of a little girl in red (Lot 20) which, I think, is a masterpiece. The little girl is a glowing red figure on a deep blue background with tragic, black strokes for eyes. It has been priced at 600 francs—or about \$140. There are not many other works of such quality available at such prices these days.

Roundhouse with the Living Theater when, black and angry, he screamed, provoked and spat upon his audience.

Other new plays in London: "Jumpers" by Tom Stoppard, in the National Theatre's repertoire at the Old Vic. A serious, hilarious juggling of language, truth, and logic. A philosophical, farcical mystery about murder and moral absolutes, excellently staged and acted, with a brilliant comic performance from Michael Fiedler as an academic unsure whether the question he wants

London

Albert Marquet, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 18.

Of all those who painted under the fauve banner, Marquet was the most individual. He painted solidly and steadily, especially landscapes, cities, harbors, from 1898 until shortly before his death in 1947. The current loan exhibition, to add the National Art Collections Fund, is made up of 46 major works from European and American collections. It is particularly strong in the fine views of Paris in the 1910s and early '20s, and there is a good variety of harbors from the far North to the Mediterranean coast of Africa.

Bob Crossley, Curwen Gallery, 1 Colville Place, London W.1, to Feb. 19.

Crossley is an abstract painter who began experimenting four years ago, and it is quite clear in this exhibition at the Curwen, which specializes in prints, that the printing and overprinting of hard-edge, subtle colors, gives him the freedom and the great precision of definition towards which his painting has long aspired.

Richard Lindner, London Arts Gallery, 21 New Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 19.

Lindner, born in Germany 70 years ago, has long been a professor of painting in the United States—at the Pratt Institute and more recently at Yale. But by all appearances, his work is that of a young man, especially in his

ART IN EUROPE

In London, Marquet—In Paris, Otto Dix



"Stockholm, Bateau Blanc," by Marquet, on view at Wildenstein's, London.

latest album of prints ("Shoot") which forms the centerpiece of this show of his graphics. His colors are harsh, garish and acid; his visuals are the same. But, in sum, the effect of his work is optimistic, even ebullient.

Venedian Drawings of the 18th Century, The Hain Gallery, to Jeremy St., London S.W.1, to Feb. 25.

Italian scholar Alessandra Bettagno has assembled a magnifi-

cent collection of drawings which the gallery is exhibiting for the benefit of the Venice in Peril Fund. The works were selected to demonstrate how "draftsmanship became painting" in Venice. This thesis is admirably sustained by groups from Sebastiano and Marco Ricci, Giambattista Piazzetta, Canaletto, a group of portrait drawings, studies by Pitagora, Longhi and both the Tiepolos—Domenico being especially well represented. The exhibition is everything that a showing of old masters should be. It has been gathered together with affection and erudition, catalogued in a scholarly and informative manner and displayed to the best advantage.

Ottmar Alt, Gimpel Fils, 50 South Molton St., London W.1, to March 4.

In the early spring of 1969 there was the first British show of a remarkable young German painter whose work was thoughtful, witty, quirky, inventive and individual. So prolific and imaginative were his inventions that one feared such creativity could not be long maintained. The contrary, however, is the case. In his second London exhibition, entitled "Vision of the Southern Seas" and inspired by a flight to the Pacific Islands Alt offers us an incredible collection of subtle color combinations, complex forms, and strange creatures, each living in a space and world of its own. This will, I am sure, prove to be one of the most stimulating exhibitions of the year.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Otto Dix, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, Avenue de New York, Paris 16, to April 9.

In 1914 Otto Dix, who died three years ago, volunteered to go to the front with the German Army. Out of that experience came what is perhaps the most mordant and cruel body of work to be produced by the expressionist movement. His paintings of mutilated veterans were condemned by the Nazis as degenerate art. But it is the important series of engravings on the theme of war that finds his most eloquent medium. His style is extremely varied, sometimes carry-

ing (intentional) reminiscences of Mathias Grünewald or other artists of the past. An occasional tender landscape reveals a register utterly different from his usual cruelty. He is an important artist of the period who has been neglected.

Des Feintes, Up Lister... La Demure, 6 Place Saint Sulpice, Paris 6, to Feb. 20.

The tapestry workshop of Saint-Omer has produced 20 tapestries exhibited here, of which 19 are based on paintings of such artists as Uccello, Klee, Vasarely, Picasso, Fraissinet, Feito, Koenig, June Wayne, etc. Rather like the work of one composer being orchestrated by another. Sometimes the orchestration is particularly successful, as in the work by Uccello.

15 Exhibitions, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Feb. 18.

Taking an unusual formula for a trial run, this gallery has allowed five young artists to have three one-day shows apiece. As a result there are still seven exhibitions to go until the end of the run. I can not say what sort of work you will encounter since it changes every day. The artists are: Berthelin, Sauerwein, Stevens, Tesserand, and Bertrand.

Cremonini, Galerie du Dragon, 19 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to March 7.

There is nearly always something of a bad dream in the bright bold colors of Leonardo Cremonini's glossy object world in his futuristic art of existence. These large paintings are recent works.

Koenig, Galerie Arnaud, 212 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to March 4.

There is something Japanese about John Franklin Koenig's painting—I mean that one finds in his work a peculiar blend of authoritative aestheticism and intelligence that allows one to guess there must be some sort of feeling moving about inside, but that it has been utterly transposed and transmogrified. A work of superior elegance.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

THEATER: A Strange Dream From India Arrives in London

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Those with a taste for the exotic or an appreciation of Indian ritual will respond to "Lila—The Divine Game" at the Roundhouse. This short spectacle, lasting not much more than an hour, is the result of a spiritual pilgrimage to the University of Santiniketan made by Rumi Collins and a couple of other members of the Living Theatre, after that group split up two years ago.

They have returned to the West, bringing with them their guru, Soham, the starist Pramod Kumar, who is a disciple of Ravi Shankar, and a group of exotically gypsy musicians, the Bauls of Bengal. They use yoga, dance, and music to enact their ritual. A program note explains: "The creation, according to Tantra-Yoga, is Lila, the

divine play that introduces an awareness of spontaneity and freedom into the universe."

While those taking part may know what they are doing, and why, not a great deal communicates itself to the audience. As another program note says: "What you will see is part of a ritual and a discipline to achieve a sense of bliss or joy for ourselves." That "for ourselves" is the keynote.

Those taking part, particularly the lively, foot-stamping Bauls, do appear to be obtaining some sort of joy, but there is little attempt to explain the significance of the ritual to the uninitiated. Spectators, inevitably, are reduced to nothing more than uncomprehending tourists.

It is, nevertheless, intriguing to watch the powerful, graceful Rumi Collins, seemingly at peace with the world, in contrast to his last appearance at the

Roundhouse with the Living Theatre when, black and angry, he screamed, provoked and spat upon his audience. Jules Fisher's lighting, misty blues and soft reds does much to heighten the sensual enjoyment of the spectacle, aided by the hypnotic music, and the smell of incense, so that the whole happening takes on an air of unreality. If you relax, and go with the flow, it becomes a pleasant, strange dream, a gentle hallucination.

Other new plays in London: "Jumpers" by Tom Stoppard, in the National Theatre's repertoire at the Old Vic. A serious, hilarious juggling of language, truth, and logic. A philosophical, farcical mystery about murder and moral absolutes, excellently staged and acted, with a brilliant comic performance from Michael Fiedler as an academic unsure whether the question he wants

answering is "Is God?" or "Are God?"

"Alpha Beta" by E. A. Whitehead, at the Royal Court. A searing, emotional evening, with powerful raw-edged performances from Albert Finney and Rachel Roberts as a couple trapped in a hateful marriage and an out-moded, restrictive way of life.

"Comedy" with book by George Farib, music and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim, at Her Majesty's. Marvellous, witty musical about the dubious joys of togetherness.

Bread and Puppet Troupe in Paris Area

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The Bread and Puppet Theater from the United States, now on a European tour, is playing a brief engagement (through Feb. 14) at the Cartoucherie in Vincennes.

The program is composed of two new productions: "The Apocalypse of the Bird Catcher" and "Mississippi." The Bread and Puppet formula of presentation is modeled after the classic Oriental stage with the use of masks, symbols, property men, dance and chanting to the drums, strings, flutes and cymbals. The stuff of its plays, however, is drawn from topical political issues. "The Apocalypse of the Bird Catcher" is an allegory of mass murder in the Vietnam war and of the subsequent trial and pardon of American officers who participated in it.



Signs of the Bread and Puppet Theater, now at the Cartoucherie, Vincennes.

The bird catcher is a masked dancer and the king an immense paper head that rises with sinister authority in the background. A commentator, resembling a circus Barker, announces the action through a megaphone. A weird figure with a headpiece of branches, his face painted scarlet and sporting long claw-like fingernails, intermediates.

"Mississippi," less elaborate, also employs the anti-realistic methods of the East. All of the actors wear grotesque masks to act out an incident reported in the press last year: the shooting by the police of two black students during a peace rally in the South. Here placards in French

are held up to translate the scant dialogue.

The Bread and Puppet troupe is to be commended for its attempt to frame social drama in an original and interesting way. The members of the company lack the perfection of the polished Japanese performers whose art is the fruit of a lifetime of study and a centuries-old heritage. But their ambitions are high and their accomplishments considerable, making a visit to the Vincennes Cartoucherie obligatory.

Curtain time is at 8:30 and the trip is a half-hour by Métro from the Place de la Concorde, and a bus transports players from the Vincennes station. It is best to get there early as the house is sold out nightly and seats cannot be reserved.

Hamburg Premiere

Fargueta's "The Bear's Straggle" in a new German version by Silke Resinall and Roy Gohert, will have its first performance Feb. 12 at the Thalia Theater in Hamburg, directed by William Gaskill, director of the Royal Court Theatre in London.

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AUCTION SALES

Maitre Michel BOSCHER, Auctioneer 25 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11, Tel. 70-39-44. HOTEL DROUOT - Room 11. Wednesday, February 16, at 2 p.m. DRAWINGS, WATERCOLORS, GOUGHES by BOREL, DALL, DESOIRS, POJATTA, GEN-PAT, LEBORG, LLOYD, MACLET, PAPAZOFF, SOUTHERN.

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Maitre BERNARD OGER, AUCTIONEER 22 Rue Drouot, Paris 9 - Tel. 33-30-66 - Telex: Drouot 33063. HOTEL DROUOT - Room 8. Wednesday, February 22, at 2 p.m. OLD BOOK BINDINGS WITH ARMORIAL BEARINGS IMPORTANT SERIES OF OLD DRAWINGS by CRATZ, VAN DER MEULEN, MICHAEL, PORTAIL, SEVIN, WATTEAU de Lill, etc. - part of the Chenevierre collection. MODERN DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS by E. BERNARD, F. VALLONOT, etc. Public viewing: Tuesday 22, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Drop Called Erratic

Britain Reports £2 Million Trading Deficit in January

LONDON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Britain lost ground in January in its month-to-month battle to earn a trade surplus, winding up with a £2-million trade deficit for the month.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which announced the figures today, said both imports and exports had fallen since December, but that exports had fallen more to what it called "erratically low" levels.

Because trade in such invisible exports as financial, shipping and insurance services is still in substantial surplus, however, the balance of trade deficit last month was not a substantial one, the department said.

The nation also has a substantial cushion of official reserves with the level standing at \$2.6 billion last month.

The January trade figures nevertheless make a somber con-

trast with those for December and represent a sharp reversal. In December there had been a trade surplus of £36 million, closing out a year in which the nation had achieved a 12-month surplus of £295 million. In fact, 1971 was Britain's best trade surplus year ever, and there was much crowing here when the year-end figures were announced Jan. 13.

Trade and Industry Department spokesmen listed only one possible cause for the reversal, a fall-off of precious stone shipments to sterling-area countries. They noted that such shipments are subject to wide swings.

They also said the contrast between January and December was sharpened by an abnormally high level of exports in the earlier month to make up for delays of shipments of British goods caused by the East Coast dock strikes in the United States.

Market Group Says Deficit In U.S. Trade Might Grow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The United States, instead of regaining a surplus of exports over imports in 1972, could run a far higher trade deficit than last year, the U.S.-Japan Trade Council said today.

After weighing the impact of the international currency realignments and the economic outlook in major U.S. markets abroad, the trade group concluded that "an educated guess for the U.S. trade balance this year is a deficit in the range of \$1 billion to \$3.5 billion."

The U.S. trade deficit in 1971 was about \$2 billion and was the first deficit since 1888.

The U.S.-Japan Trade Council's appraisal contrasted sharply with optimistic predictions by some Nixon administration officials that the United States "has a fighting chance" to regain a surplus of exports over imports in 1972. Commerce Department officials have made such statements, although others in the administration are far more cautious in predicting a turnaround.

The council's economic staff said it was an "enormous task" to claim that the monetary agreement worked out by the Group of Ten finance ministers in Washington last Dec. 18 would give U.S. exports an advantage of about 15 percent. Treasury Secretary John Connally had said this was one of the effects of the currency realignments, in trade terms.

"The United States conducts only about 38 percent of its trade with the eight countries forming the basis of this estimate," the trade council said.

The council also expressed doubts about major export markets abroad for the "newly-

opened U.S. products," noting that Japan, West Germany and other countries are expected to "suffer sluggish economic growth in 1972."

EEC Shows Big Surplus In '71 Trade

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (NYT).—The European Economic Community chalked up an estimated \$700-million surplus in its balance of trade with non-member countries in 1971, the executive commission announced yesterday.

This represents a "significant improvement" over the community's trade deficit of \$423 million for the previous year, the commission said in its monthly economic survey.

But the report indicated that the favorable shift in the EEC trade balance was due in large part to a decline in its overall imports rather than to an increase in exports to outside countries. The commission document said a slackening of demand for both imported and domestic goods resulted from a "relatively moderate pace of economic growth in the community."

The report also said that in the final quarter of 1971 EEC exports actually fell below the level of earlier months. It attributed the decline partly to uncertainty in business circles over the world monetary situation during the latter part of the year, and to U.S. dock strikes.

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Makers Aim At European Aero-Engine

Firms From 6 Nations Discuss Joint Project

MUNICH, Feb. 11 (AP).—Major European aero-engine manufacturers agreed at a conference here to push plans aimed at closer cooperation, conference participants said today.

Executives of six European firms met until late yesterday discussing "possible cooperation on broad terms."

They established three working groups which will report their findings to another executive conference of aero-engine makers in a few weeks.

A short communiqué said "various possibilities worthy of detailed study were identified and working groups established for that purpose."

Amplifying conference participants said one of these working groups will make a general study of the market situation, another group will undertake technical appraisal of European aero-engines and the third group will explore "structures and rules" connected with the possible formation of a consortium or holding unit through which Europe's aero-engine industry could be more closely integrated.

Taking part in the conference were Rolls-Royce (Britain), Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Constructions de Moteurs d'Aviation (SNEMA), of France; Motoren und Turbinen (MTU), of West Germany; Volvo of Sweden; Fiat, of Italy; and Finmeccanica, a subsidiary of Italy's state-owned Alfa Romeo.

Overall aim of the cooperation plans now being explored is to place Europe's aero-engine industry in a better competitive situation internationally.

In detail, Europeans want to see whether they can jointly develop a new jet engine with a thrust of 10 to 12 tons, well-placed informants reported.

Three-Nation Project
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The Swedish Saab-Scania company said today it is planning a joint project with British and West German firms to build a quiet short take-off and landing (STOL) passenger aircraft.

A spokesman confirmed Stockholm reports that the company is in the process of completing an agreement with British Aircraft Corp. and Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom.

Pending a joint announcement expected soon, the spokesman declined to go into technical or financial details about the project.

But the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said the plane would carry between 100 and 140 passengers and the project represented a long-term investment of at least a billion crowns (\$308 million).

Hampered by weather
Mr. Martin said the four operative wells in the Ekofisk field, the only one of the four fields that is presently producing oil and gas, have been hampered recently by mechanical problems and bad weather conditions. The weather has frequently made it impossible for tankers to moor and load oil, he said.

To eliminate future weather delays, the Phillips group is building a concrete storage tank with a capacity of a million barrels of oil to be placed on the ocean floor in the Ekofisk field.

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Blueprint for New U.S. System
Free Goods, No Profit, Less Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Prices too high? Make most consumer goods free. Corporate profits too low? Do away with profits altogether. Unemployment a problem? Cut the workday to three or four hours and spread the job.

All this may sound like a prescription for disaster, but not to Howard J. Sherman, a professor of economics at the University of California. He argues that the United States has reached sufficient affluence that most consumer goods and services could be made free for the asking, and he has worked out a plan to implement his ideas.

Initially, he suggests, all education and health care should be made free. Gradually, over a period of years, price tags would be removed from 80 percent of the available goods. The remaining 20 percent would be luxury items to be purchased with the wages earned by working three or four hours a day.

Needless to say, none of this would be possible under the present system of private enterprise, but Prof. Sherman has an answer for that, too: Nationalize the 1,000 largest U.S. corporations and thereby take control of most of the nation's wealth.

Most Colleges Have One
Unwise and unworkable as this scheme might seem to many, Prof. Sherman is far from alone in his belief that it is preferable to what he sees as the sick and destructive system of private capitalism. More than 1,200 economists, most of them professors and graduate students, belong to a four-year-old organization known as the Union for Radical Political Economics. Almost every major U.S. university has at least one left-wing economics professor. Harvard has five, Columbia seven and Amherst University has eight on its 16-member economics faculty.

While most radical economists are in their 30s and 40s, some are mature scholars. Prof. Sherman, author of several books, is 40. John

G. Gurley, a Stanford University economist and former editor of the American Economic Review, the prestigious journal of the American Economic Association, is 51.

Once an orthodox mainstream economist, Prof. Gurley has moved leftward in recent years and now considers himself a Marxist. The "death" of radical economics is 62-year-old Paul Sweezy, a Wall Street banker's son who taught at Harvard for 12 years before co-founding in 1949 the Monthly Review, now a leading journal of radical economic analysis.

After decades of shunning radicals, the traditionally conservative economics profession is giving them an increasingly respectful hearing. Eight members of the Union for Radical Political Economics delivered papers at the American Economic Association's annual convention in New Orleans in late December.

Paying for the Capitalist Mess
This is not to say, of course, that the more conventional economists see eye to eye with the radicals on all particulars. Many economists of differing philosophies agree with the radicals, for instance, that President Nixon's new economic package has defects. But the radicals offer a unique class analysis of the underlying issues: "The working people are being asked to pay for the mess that this capitalist class has got us all into," the Union of Radical Political Economics contends in a position paper.

According to the Monthly Review, the "mess" is the "mad expansionism of monopoly capitalism on a global scale and its growing inability to satisfy the essential needs of its own people for peace, work, food and shelter, and human dignity, at home."

The Nixon administration's economic policies are "essentially irrelevant to what is really wrong with U.S. society today," the magazine insists. Rather than guaranteeing peace and prosperity, the policies presage "a period of increasing economic imperialism and class struggles and more and deeper crises."

Furthermore, he thinks the whole market tone for the near-term will be importantly affected by the degree of credibility Wall Street in general attaches to Mr. Burns' view on interest rates.

Meanwhile, the Crowell-Weedon analyst believes the shrewd investor will take advantage of any rally into the mid-900 range on the Dow by selling some of his stocks.

Mr. Naftel is inclined not to put too much faith in Mr. Burns' statement at this time. "It beats me how he can say rates will go down in light of the big budget deficit Mr. Nixon announced."

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Big Board Prices Drop, Trade Suffers Setback

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Stock prices bumped downward in profit-taking on the New York Stock Exchange today as trading volume, affected by the partial holiday observance of Lincoln's birthday tomorrow, contracted sharply.

The Dow Jones industrial average, behind by more than 5 points at noon, finished with a loss of 3.98 at 917.59. The Dow, nourished by a big gain on Wednesday, managed to end the week with a net advance of 10.91.

Yesterday the blue-chip indicator posted its highest closing level in more than eight months, but prices were chopped back in afternoon trading in that session. This meant that today extended the market's consolidation pattern.

Ampex, the volume leader, dipped 5/8 to 53.8, falling to its lowest level in more than a decade. The stock sold at 48 1/2 in early 1971. But the company disclosed yesterday that its loss for fiscal 1972 would run substantially above the \$40 million forecast previously.

Tool Research, rising 1 1/2 to 54, rallied from a setback of 7 3/4 in the preceding session. The recovery followed a management of sharp advances in both sales and profits for the 6 months ended Jan. 31, 1972.

Utility stocks, which have been weakened by competitive yields available in the bond market, continued their month-long decline. The setback in utility issues today reflected the Price Commission's 30-day freeze on all rate increases by privately-owned public utilities.

Bache & Co. sent a wire to all its offices suggesting that clients defer the purchase of utility stocks. It described the near-term outlook for this group as "cloudy."

American Telephone dropped 3/4 to 44. The big action by the Price Commission also temporarily rekindled part of a rate increase already put into effect by the New York Telephone Co., the largest unit of the Bell System.

Turnover throttled back to 17.85 million shares from yesterday's boom volume of 23.46 million. Cabot Corp. fell 3/8 to 35. The firm projected mixed results in 1972 that will make it difficult to match the \$2.25 per share earnings recorded in 1971.

Union Corp., which has asked the Food and Drug Administration to test its soft contact lens on humans, did not trade. The stock last traded on Wednesday at 25 1/2 up 3 1/8.

On the American Exchange, Lloyds Bank Profit Up 55.6 Percent Last Year

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Lloyds Bank Ltd. net profit rose 55.6 percent last year, the bank said today.

It announced that the total dividend for the year would be 18 percent, up from 14 percent in 1970.

After-tax profit was £27.24 million, up from £23.39 million the previous year, Lloyds said.

stocks closed lower in moderate trading. The exchange index ended the session with a loss of 0.02 at 27.47. Declining volume advances 57 1/2 to 308. Volume fell to 5.65 million shares from 4.17 million yesterday.

On the bond market corporate prices closed 1.8 point higher on the day, off about 3.8 point from their best levels. Government intermediates closed unchanged on the day, while bills finished strong, off 6 to 8 basis points in rate.

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INDUSTRIALS

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14%	14%	5%	Yates Ind	35
14%	4%	15%	York Race	53
14%				Z
14%	6	3	Zero Mfg	37
14%	24%	12%	Zim Horn	24
14%				15

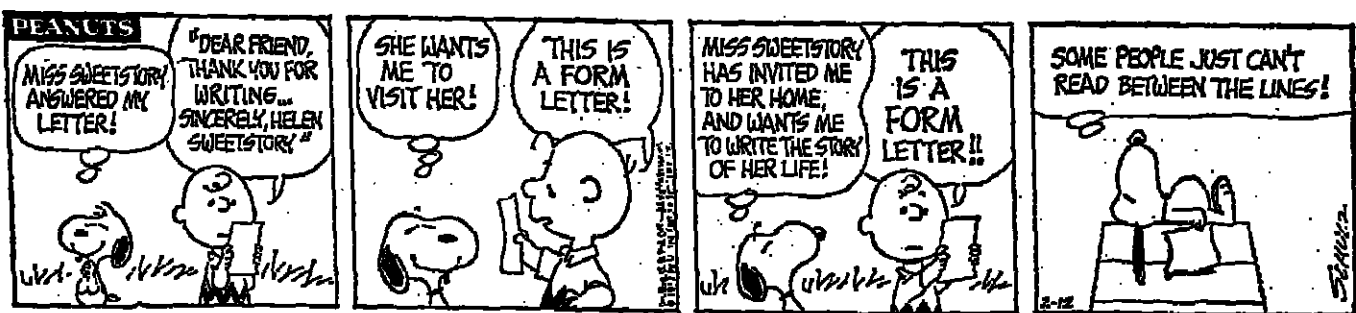
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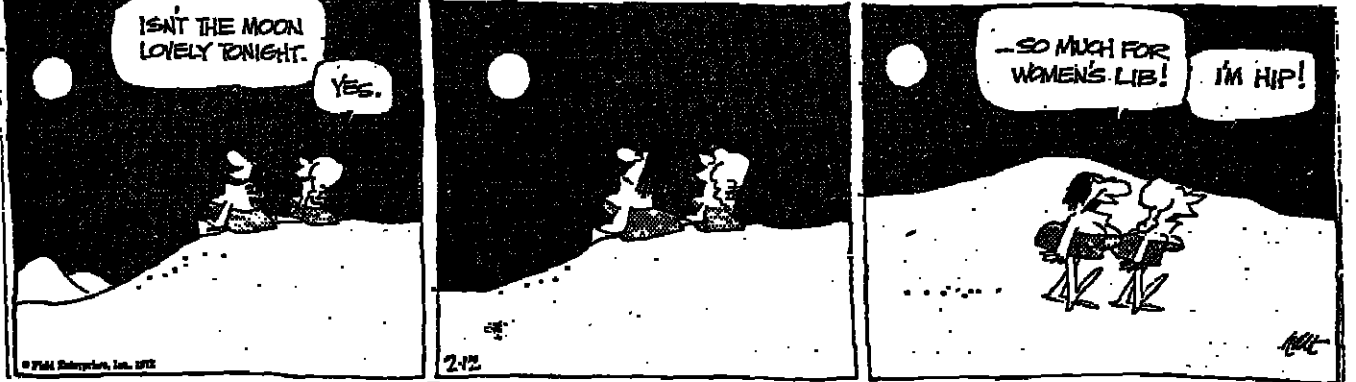
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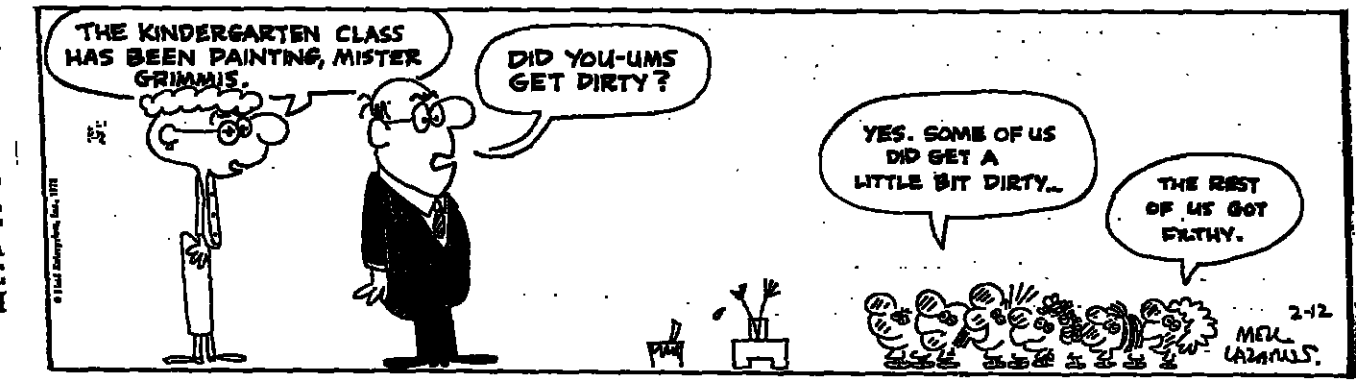
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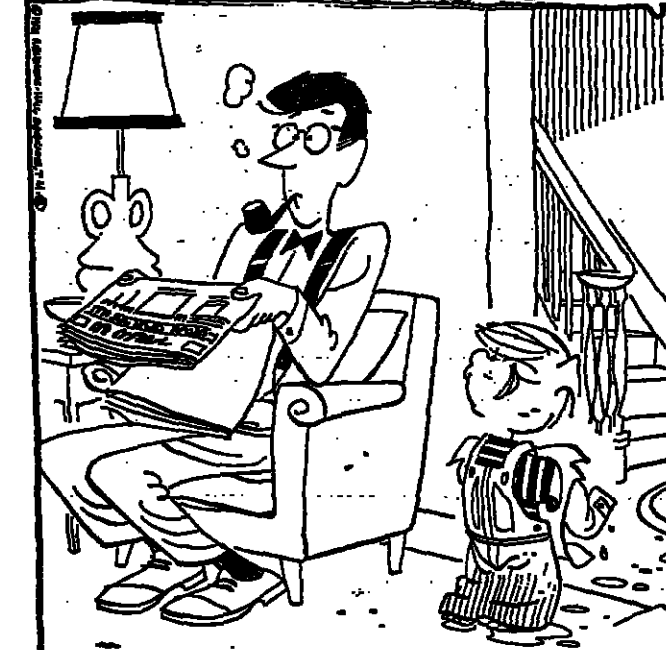
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INNEL

STAY

TEPROY

VOXEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers Monday

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOSSY CHANT OPPOSE GLOOMY

Answer: Pale broken up in the mountains—ALPS

BOOKS

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND THE ORIGINS OF McCARTHYISM

Foreign Policy, Domestic Politics And Internal Security 1946-1948

By Richard M. Freeland, Knopf, 419 pp. \$19.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RICHARD M. FREELAND was born in 1941 and, presumably, came of intellectual age in the late 1950s. He received a solid education at Amherst, the University of Bristol, and the University of Pennsylvania (where he wrote the dissertation from which the present book was expanded). He has worked in Washington for two congressmen. He has been a Vietnam on a U.S. Information Agency internship. He has taught history in several institutions and is evidently an excellent scholar and researcher. With all these advantages he has been able to give us an aerial photograph of the past that reveals many perspectives not available to people who experienced World War II and its aftermath on the ground, as it were.

Freeland sees the present nightmare of Vietnam as the legacy of the Truman administration. Or more precisely: He sees Vietnam as an outgrowth of the policy of containment that President Truman inadvertently fostered.

The Truman Doctrine was not originally conceived for the purpose of containing Communism. Freeland argues, but rather in order to fulfill the abiding ideal of Wilsonian internationalism by rebuilding post-World War II Europe within a worldwide economic framework. Unfortunately, for reasons never properly examined or made clear, the United States insisted on grounding aid to Europe on a multilateral trade program that had three disastrous consequences. It postponed the essential job of reconstruction (particularly in Germany) until the propitious moment had passed. It alienated the Soviet Union, which, perhaps understandably, did not wish to be dependent on the dollar market that the American plan would have created. And it ran against the political grain of a traditionally protectionist American electorate, especially in the Midwest.

Thus when the Truman administration saw that it could not sell its aid programs to American voters on humanitarian or economic grounds, it invented anti-Communism. And anti-Communism had become a plausible invention because by then the Soviet Union was acting to create its own sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

But the invention proved to be a double-edged sword. Too late, the Truman administration saw that it had created a weapon that could also use. And despite Truman's attempts to downplay the heat of the "Red scare," McCarthyism was upon us. The consequence was that the policy of containment had to be applied in the Far East as well as Europe. And the legacy of that consequence is Vietnam. Or so Freeland's argument goes.

Certainly there is much internal logic to this thesis. It is Freeland's argument that the only trouble is that, like all aerial photographs, it omits certain details that one might recall if one has explored the ground.

One might recall, for instance, that Truman was never so completely in command of his administration that he could have imposed the Red scare from above, but rather that he inherited the presidency from his predecessor rather precipitously and was unusually dependent on that predecessor's advisors. One might recall the effect of an article that one of those advisors published, under the byline "X," in the July, 1947, issue of *Foreign Affairs*—namely George Kennan's ominous depiction of the Soviet Union as an irresistible expansionist force requiring immovable objects to arrest its advance.

One might recall that there was more behind the "war scare" of March, 1948 (that Truman purportedly created to mend the European recovery plan, through the Congress) than the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia and the defense pact between Russia and Finland. There was sufficient tension over Berlin to result in the Russian blockade only a few months later. And there was the recent experience of Nazi Germany, not to mention the defensive outlook toward the international scene typical of any country that has just been through a major war.

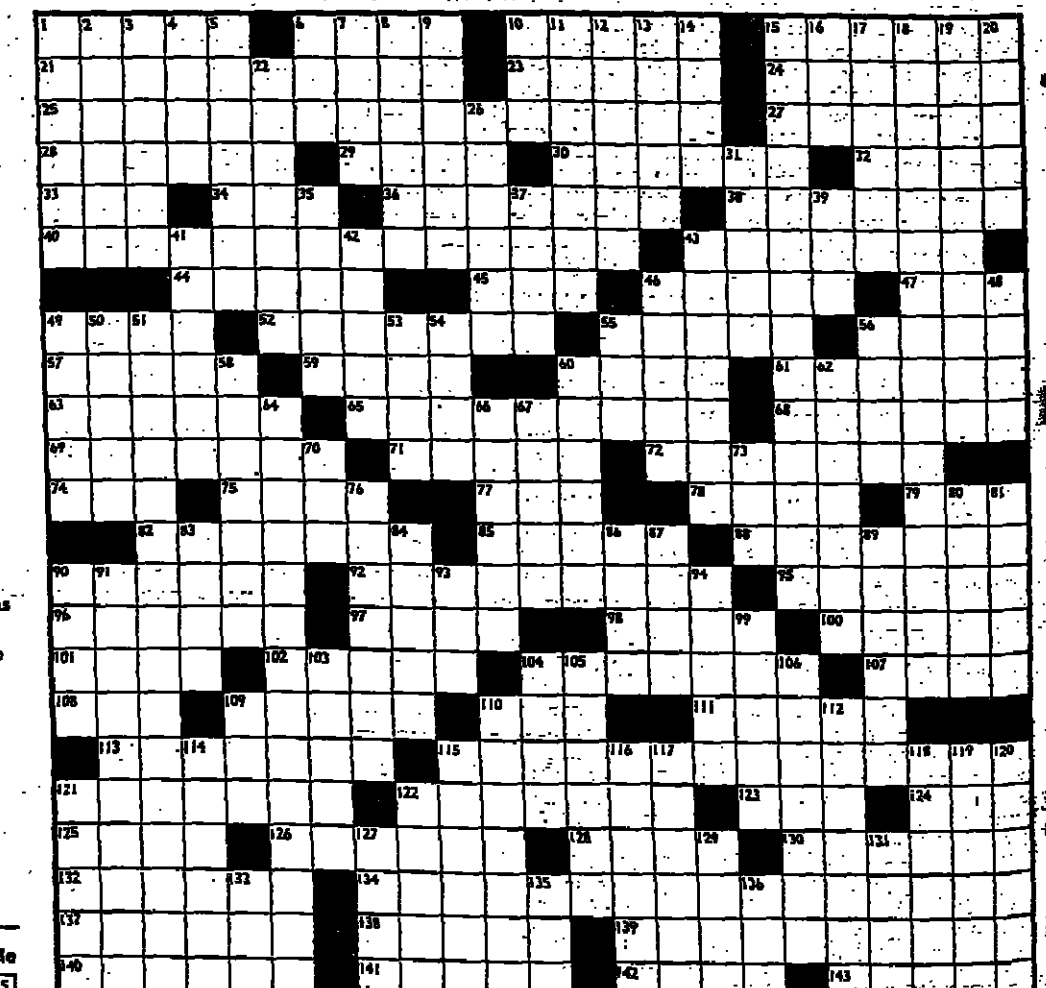
One might recall that if the Truman administration invented anti-Communism, it was not the first time it had been dreamed up; there was even an anti-Communist left, Henry Wallace, who had been a vocal opponent of the New Deal and who had been rejected by the party and then turned against it. It was, according to Freeland's own evidence, an extremely rapid turnaround for it was in March, 1947, that the European recovery plan was passed by Congress, and only three months later that Truman was declaring the hysteria of the "Red scare."

Perhaps I have misread Freeland's photograph. Perhaps, despite the import of his thesis, what he really means is that the Truman administration (as a whole) exploited a hitherto quiescent but rapidly awakening strain of hysteria. But in this case, the thrusts of his main points are blunted. For if the conditions of McCarthyism were already present and stirring in postwar American society, then the Truman administration was not so villainous. In fact, one might easily make quite a different case from Freeland's evidence—namely that Truman tried valiantly to exploit postwar American hysteria in order to achieve his ends. And certainly that is a case that has marvelous advantages. And certain woeful disadvantages if you happen to remember the ground.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ON CLOUD NINE—By Bert Rosenfield



- ACROSS**
- Added liquor
 - Blackie outfit
 - Make another
 - Curve
 - Of Florence or Roman style
 - 24 K—
 - Song title
 - Conveyor of
 - Old heater
 - For clothes
 - Author Walter
 - Spanish name
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 - Wayne
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 - Stone or iron
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 - Commer's wear
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Barbara Cochran Wins Slalom

IN Basketball

Scores 42 to Pace Southwest Louisiana

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Small college or major college. It's all the same to Dwight Lamar.

The NCAA college division scoring leader last season with a 36-point average, Lamar has picked up where he left off, even at his school, Southwest Louisiana.

Louisiana, has moved into the major college ranks.

He scored 42 points last night to lead Southwest Louisiana 77-62, and ranked 13th in the country, to a 95-33 victory over McNeese State. The 6-foot-7 guard leads the nation's major college scorers with a 35.8 average.

Lamar's collegiate success must have been more than a few of the nation's college coaches looking at their heels. Although scouts came to East High School in Columbus, Ohio, in droves, they came to watch a couple of Lamar's teammates, not Lamar himself, now a star at Long Beach State and Nick Connors, now at Illinois.

"My size probably got everybody talking against me as far as college coaches were concerned," Lamar said. "I always knew I was just as good as the other two. They knew it too, and so did the coach and everybody on the team. But it really was a matter of a problem—the colleges just wanted the big dudes."

Two Leaders Upset

In other words, how is Louie Bonded? Team No. 14, Louisville State bowed to Fresno State 76-49, and No. 15 Memphis State

East
Temple 11, Edison Hall 58.
Pennsylvania 69, Columbia 86.
Princeton 67, Cornell 69.
Cincinnati 84, Rutgers 74.

South
Johns Hopkins 68, Virginia 47.
Va. Tech 90, William and Mary 57.
SW Louisiana 95, McNeese 52.

Midwest
St. Louis 78, Memphis 51, 73.
Dayton 61, Loyola (Ill.) 62.
Tulsa 75, North Texas 52, 68.
Brady 74, Drake 61.

Southwest
Houston 160, Conway 83.
New Mexico 74, Wyoming 64.

West
Seattle 63, Portland 62.
Fresno St. 75, Long Beach St. 61.

Gray Decisions Certain
MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—C. Gray, the middleweight champion of Canada, scored a unanimous 10-round decision tonight over Marcel Cerdan of France. Was Cerdan's third defeat as professional as the Canada brawler him around the in the ninth round, but

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at once. Write: Miss KENNEDY, 1000 Broadway, New York 10, or, please, before 15th February.

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